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THE JAPANESE IN RURAL LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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THE JAPANESE IN RURAL LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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This study relates to the Japanese who are living in Los Angeles County outside incorporated cities. There are about 440,000 acres of land under cultivation in the County. Of this acreage, the Japanese control through lease, approximately 38,000 acres, and through ownership, 3,100 acres. The leases, according to the California Alien Land Law of 1913, run for three years or less. The Japanese population in rural Los Angeles County is estimated at 10,000.

On the land which is cultivated by the Japanese, the crops are divided as follows:

TABLE I

Vegetables	25,500	acres
Beets	6,500	"
Hay and Grain	3,400	"
Berries	1,300	"
Deciduous Fruits	800	"
Citrus Fruits	100	"
Grapes	45	"
Miscellaneous	3,455	"
Total	41,100	"

¹Editor's Note—Mr. Ralph F. Burnight was born in Pasadena, California. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Southern California in 1918 and is a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in June, 1920. At present, Mr. Burnight is assistant in Sociology.

As a member of the National Guard of California, Mr. Burnight was called into service of the United States, March 26, 1917, with the Medical Corps, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of California. This unit became a part of the 40th Division at Camp Kearny in September, 1917. Mr. Burnight was transferred to 115th Sanitary Train, 40th Division, and promoted to Sergeant, First Class. He went to France July 31, 1918, was later promoted to rank of Second Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, and assigned as Personal Adjutant, 115th Sanitary Train. He returned from France, April 12, 1919, and was discharged in San Francisco, May 24, 1919.

The Japanese acreage is most dense in the area that includes, roughly, Inglewood, Watts, Compton, Dominguez, Long Beach, San Pedro, Redondo, and Gardena, in which there are 19,123 acres cultivated by the Japanese. The region including Santa Monica, Venice, Palms, Sawtelle, and the section just outside the city limits of Los Angeles, running from West Forty-eighth Street north to West Pico contains 4,839 acres; the Alhambra and San Gabriel section contains 4,347 acres; Van Nuys, Lankershim, San Fernando, Tropic and Burbank, 4,077 acres; and Norwalk and Whittier, 1,086 acres. The average farm in the first named district consists of 25.26 acres; in the second, 28.97 acres; in the third, 14.68 acres; in the fourth, 29.97 acres; and in the last, 36.20 acres; and the general average for the whole county is 22.70 acres. The largest average for a single locality is at Van Nuys where the average farm consists of 112.50 acres, and the second largest is at San Pedro where the average size is 62.40 acres.

The claim is made by the pro-Japanese writers in this State that wherever the Japanese farmer has gone he has taken unproductive and often waste land and brought it to a high degree of fertility.² On account of the persistence of that argument a special effort was made in the presentation of this study to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement with reference to Los Angeles County. There was found to be a fair amount of truth in the assertion, but there is danger of misconception. In Los Angeles County the Japanese have taken up arid and unproductive land as a rule, only when they wished to purchase the property. They have done so because those who wished to buy were very poor and had to buy the cheapest land they could find. After they had once gained control of the land, they immediately set to work to fertilize it and make it productive. This has been done in the case of practically all the Japanese owned land, which consists of 3,100 acres. Aside from this situation, little evidence could be found to further support the assertion.

Another point that is made, but this time by the anti-Japanese agitators, is that the Japanese are buying an immense amount of land in the name of their children. The statement is even made that Japanese families which are childless "borrow" children and pay "rent" for them and buy land in the names of these "foster"

²Irish, John P., "The Japanese Farmer in California," pp. 3-5.

children. The latter statement was made personally to the writer by a highly respected and able official of the county. If it had come from any other source no attention would have been paid to it, but coming from such a high source an effort was made to get some data on that point. When the official who made the statement was pressed for specific instances, he failed to produce even one. In practically every district in the county the question was put to respectable citizens who would have known if such a thing had taken place, but not a single instance was given. Until definite proof is given that such a practice is taking place, such an assertion should be absolutely cast aside. A statement of that sort, which casts a reflection on the honor of people of any race should be suppressed unless it can be supported by definite facts.

With reference to the statement that Japanese are buying land in the name of their children, it was found that, as is the case with most of the "alarmist" rumors of that sort, it contained enough truth to establish it as a fact. It is an obvious fact that if land were bought in such a manner it would have been purchased since 1913, for such a practice would have been unnecessary before the Alien Land Law went into effect. On the other hand, any land purchased since 1913 would necessarily, according to the provisions of the law, have to be in the name of a child born in this country. On examining the statistics on the subject, it was found that since 1913 a total of 385 acres have been purchased in Los Angeles County, and a total of 528 acres for the whole of Southern California. In Los Angeles County, 373 acres were bought near Lankershim, 2 acres near Palms, and 10 acres in South Los Angeles. These facts do not justify the many columns that appear in the daily press on the subject, and, as a record for a period of six years, should be no cause for alarm.

A third charge, and perhaps the most serious, that is brought against the Japanese is that they are ruining some of the best land in the county; that after the Japanese have cultivated a given area for any length of time it is worthless. A more specific charge was brought by an agricultural expert of this county, namely; that in many instances the Japanese farmers have water-logged the land so that it becomes useless. This was done because the farmers used water in large quantities in place of fertilizer and in certain localities where the water level under the ground was rather high, the level had been raised by means of over irrigation to within a few

inches of the surface. Two specific instances were cited. However, when asked if difficulty was experienced with farmers of any other nationalities doing the same thing, the informant replied that it was one of the most common causes of the failure of "tenderfoot" farmers. He then related many stories to illustrate that point. On examining the two cases which were given relative to the Japanese, one was found to have very little foundation. The city officials who controlled the water supply of the area designated denied emphatically that such a thing would be possible because the water supply was so limited in that particular locality that the meters were very carefully watched and if any person seemed to be using an undue amount of water, an investigation was immediately made. If facts were found such as I cited to him, the water for the persons concerned would be immediately cut off. In the other instance the facts were as stated, but in the same locality several white farmers had done the same thing to their land. Therefore, although the Japanese have offended in this particular, the whites have given more trouble than the Japanese and for that reason, it is not a strong point of attack against the Japanese.

In regard to the general charge of ruining the land there seems to be good foundation for the complaint. In almost every section, instances were cited to bear out the charge. Under the terms of the land law of 1913, the Japanese can lease land for a term of three years only. For the first two years the land is fertilized and intensively cultivated, but during the third year, unless the lessee expects to renew his title for another term of three years, no fertilization is done and through very intensive cultivation practically every ounce of nourishment in the ground is extracted. As many crops as possible are raised and so, when the lease expires, the land is worth almost nothing. It is a mistake, however, to say that it is ruined, because all the experts agree that within from one to three years the land can be brought back to its original state. This is a point, however, at which the Japanese farmers have erred greatly, and for which the land law of limiting leases to three years is partly responsible.

The Japanese Consul and also the Japanese Associations in this county have the confidence of their countrymen to such an extent that I feel certain that if this problem were presented to them in the right spirit they would do much to remedy the situation, and virtually solve the problem.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty that the Japanese problem presents with reference to agriculturists of Los Angeles County is the matter of competition. As long as it is possible for two different groups to come together and engage in active competition, where the groups are rather evenly matched, the struggle can go on successfully as each one will endeavor to improve its methods and get cheaper production and will probably thereby progress and be benefited by the competition. On the other hand, if the first group is manifestly more fitted for agriculture and can raise produce at so much lower prices than the second group as to make competition prohibitive, the second group will have to leave the field. This is the condition that exists in Los Angeles County between the Japanese and the white farmer at the present time in the matter of raising vegetables and berries, and for this reason the Japanese have gained almost a monopoly in the business of truck farming.

Several months ago the Farm Advisory Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce made an investigation of the sources of production of vegetables and found that the Japanese produced nearly all the berries, 85 per cent of the celery, 60 per cent of the cauliflower, 40 per cent of the potatoes and 40 per cent of the cabbage, or about 68 per cent of all the vegetables grown in the county, and that 72 per cent of all the public market space was controlled by the Japanese. Figures such as these are difficult to obtain and even more difficult to verify, but after a careful survey of the county I believe that they are correct.

In analysing the adaptability of the Japanese it is found that there are four main causes for their success: their low standard of living; the fact that they work long hours and that the women work in the fields with the men; the fact that the Japanese are fitted through habit for "squatting" occupations; and the fact that they are accustomed to intensive cultivation of the soil.

The facts of the low standard of living of the Japanese will be discussed later. On being interviewed, the merchants of the various sections of the county estimated that the Japanese spend about ten per cent more money than the white residents. It was found that the largest expenditures of the Japanese in proportion to the amounts spent by the American farmers were for farm implements and automobile trucks. The Japanese farmer spends practically nothing on the luxuries which almost every American family count as ne-

cessities of life, but confines his expenditures to the actual necessities of life, and to the things that will aid him in producing a greater quantity of vegetables. Therefore, while he spends more money than the American farmer, only a small portion of it goes towards household or personal expenses.

The second reason for the success of the Japanese as farmers is that they do not hesitate to work long hours. Practically all writers on the subject comment on the industry of the Japanese, both in this country and in Japan. It is by no means a point of criticism but rather, to a certain degree, one of commendation. The trouble with the Japanese is that they carry this custom to too great an extreme and work practically all their waking hours. They can be seen in the fields almost as soon as there is light enough for them to work, and many times, in passing their farms after night-fall I have seen them gathering up the vegetables which they have harvested in the day time.

This brings up another phase of the same problem: namely, that of the women working in the fields. It is true that during the war our American women took up the hoe and filled the place of the men who had gone to war, and also it is a very apparent fact that working in the fields, out in the open air, is much more healthful than working in the department stores or the smoky factories as is done by hosts of American women and girls. Without trying to defend the latter system, which I would not do, may I say that the majority of our women workers are young, unmarried women, who eventually give up their work and take places in homes? Without a doubt, the proper training of the children of any country requires more attention from the mother than taking them into the fields where they sit all day while the parents are working nearby.

Another point to be considered here is the effect of the women working in the fields in competition with white farmers. When the latter need help they hire laborers to assist them, either permanently or during the rush season. For this help they have to pay large wages. On the other hand, the Japanese farmers are able to get a large amount of the work done by their wives. This costs them nothing and yet they receive the benefit of the advance in the selling price of the products. Thus the competition tends to become very one-sided and is destructive to the American farmer.

Another fact which makes the competition between the two races difficult is that the Japanese are fitted through nature and through training for the "squatting" occupations and therefore at the business of raising vegetables they are superior to other nationalities.

The last point to be considered here, which gives the Japanese the upper hand in the matter of competition is that the Japanese are trained in intensive cultivation of the soil while the term is almost unknown to Americans. The Americans can acquire this knowledge of intensive farming if they will, as has been proved in the many other fields of science during the late war. If the low standards of living of the Japanese are allowed to remain as they are at present, the Japanese will eventually defeat all competitors. There are three possible courses open to the citizens of Los Angeles County; First, to allow the Japanese to gain control of the truck farming industry; second, to legislate him out of this line of work; and third, to elevate the standards of the Japanese and in other ways seek to bring him up to our ideals, or in other words, to Americanize him. The first course would be undesirable from an economic standpoint for it would not be wise to allow a group of foreigners to gain a monopoly in any of our industries. The second course is the one which the agitators and jingoists would have us follow. It is, however, diametrically opposed to the spirit of fair play. Shall we allow the narrow minded race prejudice of a portion of our population to be paramount in this matter or shall the question be settled on the broad foundations on which America was established and upon which she still professes to stand? True, the first two courses would be comparatively easy while this last one will require a large amount of planning and a greater amount of honest work.

With regard to the low standard of living of the Japanese in the agricultural districts of Los Angeles County there is scarcely room for argument. The rough, unpainted shacks are found in every section of the county. It seems strange to come upon a ranch in full bearing covering from ten to forty acres, and showing every evidence of prosperity, and then to find a group of shacks in one corner which serve as the house, barn and stables of the farmer. Often there can be seen in the barn or beside the house an automobile of a class which is further evidence of the economic standing of the

owner. Much of the same type of shack is seen in the Mexican quarters of the cities, but there it is evidence of extreme poverty and is probably as good as the inhabitants can afford. There are other causes, however, operating which tend to keep the Japanese on a low level of housing.

As bad as the conditions are at present, there is considerable encouragement from the fact that during the last ten years an advance has been made by the Japanese. I have recently interviewed a man who has been Building Inspector for a period of fourteen years in one of the sections of the county which has a large Japanese population. He states that ten years ago the shacks of the Japanese had but one room; they had dirt floors; the cooking was done over a crude stone fireplace which was placed in the middle of the room and which had no chimney; and a low, shelf-like structure was built across the entire length of one side of the room and served as a bed for the entire family. Now the conditions are much better: the bedroom is separated from the main living room by a partition; wooden floors have been installed; and furniture is beginning to make its appearance. Since conditions have been improved, further improvements may be expected.

The Building Inspector who gave the above facts stated that the worst objection to be found with the Japanese is in regard to sanitation. During the summer of 1919 a law was passed requiring the installation of flush toilets in all dwellings. On February 1, 1920, not a single Japanese resident had complied with the law. An arrest was made, for a test case, and the Japanese of the district hired the best Japanese lawyer that could be had in Los Angeles. After the lawyer had looked the case over carefully and had consulted with the officers of the Japanese Association he refused to take it and advised the Japanese to comply with the law. By the middle of March, however, not one of the Japanese residents had done so.

The matter of sanitation is a very vital one under any circumstances, but is much more so in connection with the Japanese of Los Angeles County. As was shown in pages one and two, the Japanese raise a large amount of the foodstuffs for Los Angeles County. Many of the vegetables and most of the berries are eaten raw so that they are ideal carriers of typhoid fever or other diseases caused by unsanitary conditions. According to the reports of the County Health Officer, the record of Los Angeles County for ty-

phoid fever has been remarkably low and for the past five years two sections of the County have been entirely free from deaths from the disease. During the year 1919, however, there was a slight increase in the number of cases, which was traced to several cases among the Japanese from whom it spread to other people, the carriers being vegetables.

The responsibility for the existing conditions, especially in the matter of housing, however, should not be placed entirely on the Japanese. Under the provisions of the Alien Land Law of 1913, it is not possible for the Japanese to lease land for a period longer than three years at a time. It is not strange then, that they should refuse to build houses according to our standards when they know that at the end of three years they may be obliged to move to some other locality. What would Americans do under similar circumstances? There is something fundamentally wrong with the law. It removes all incentive for the upkeep of land.

The second problem, and one about which there is a growing agitation, is that of the Japanese children in the public schools. The problem is not a new one in California, having been thought acute in San Francisco as early as 1905. However, the agitation in Los Angeles County is of comparatively recent origin. It began and is still largely centered in the Gardena and Moneta school districts, which have the largest percentage of Japanese in the county. Strangely enough, it is being opposed by the public school teachers. The leaders in the agitation claim that Japanese children are immoral; that they have low standards; and that the teachers discriminate against the white children and in favor of the Japanese by devoting more time to the latter. The thing that seems strange in the first two complaints is that in this same district there are a number of Mexican families with children in school, and yet no complaint is made against them. Any one who is at all acquainted with the Mexican children know that their standards of morality and general standards of living are exceedingly low.

The contentions of the teachers should have considerable weight because they are the ones who are most intimately acquainted with the children and who are constantly meeting the problems in connection with the children of the various races. It was the universal testimony of the teachers that as far as morality was concerned they had absolutely no trouble with the Japanese, with the possible exception of a few of the young first graders at the beginning of the year,

who, through ignorance, acted in a way which is not up to the standard of the American children. After correcting them once, however, the teachers never had further difficulty with them.

Most of the teachers were strongly opposed to the plan of separate schools for the Japanese. The thing for which Americans criticise the Japanese, they said, is that the standards and customs of the Orientals are so different from our own. But where are they to learn our customs and our ideals if not in our schools and through contact and association with Americans? All this would be seriously checked if separate schools were maintained for the two races. Race prejudice tends to disappear when the two peoples come to know each other better. Where is a better place to start the elimination of race prejudice than among the children?

The principal of one of the schools pointed out several facts which even the agitators had overlooked, but which made the situation more serious. After a careful survey of her school district had been made recently she compiled the figures, and from them she gained some important information. The figures which she gathered are as follows:

TABLE II.
SCHOOL STATISTICS

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	No. of families	No. of families without children	No. of families having children	No. of children	No. of children per family	No. of children 5 years old	No. of children under 5 years	Percentage of total No. famil.	Percentage of total No. child'n
American -----	321	120	201	430	1.3	26	87	64.1	56.0
Japanese -----	113	29	84	216	1.9	14	109	22.5	28.1
English -----	24	13	11	30	1.25	2	3	4.7	4.0
Mexican -----	11	1	10	41	3.7	2	11	2.1	5.3
Others -----	32	12	20	51	1.8	3	10	6.3	6.5
Total -----	501	175	326	768	1.5	47	220		

In this school, out of a total of three hundred pupils there were sixty Japanese. The striking thing about these figures is found in

the seventh and eighth columns. There are twenty-six American children five years of age and fourteen Japanese children of that age. In other words, these children are either in the first grade this year or will enter that grade at the beginning of the next term. In the next column is found the number of children under five years of age, that is, those who will enter school within the next four years. It can be seen that before long there will be more Japanese children in the grades than white children. This is a serious situation and one that will require careful handling. However, to separate the children would only make matters worse for it would make the children feel the difference in races rather than to eliminate race prejudice.

The whole situation has as its basis the general problem of the birth rate of the different nationalities. From the records of the County Health Officer of Los Angeles County, the following statistics were obtained.

TABLE III

RECORD OF BIRTHS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, OUTSIDE THE
INCORPORATED CITIES

	1916		1917		1918		1919	
	No.	Perct.	No.	Perct.	No.	Perct.	No.	Perct.
White-----	843	55.5	830	52.8	828	55.0	776	52.6
Japanese-----	475	31.2	541	34.4	413	27.4	418	28.3
Mexican-----	193	12.7	196	12.5	258	17.1	276	18.9
Others-----	8	.5	4	.2	4	.2	4	.2
Total-----	1519		1571		1503		1474	

It may be noted that the Japanese births declined from 31.2 per cent in 1916 to 28.3 per cent in 1919 and also that the percentage of births of Caucasians decreased in the same period from 55.5 to 52.6 per cent. It is this decrease in the white birth rate that should give cause for alarm. For the years 1916 to 1919 there is a slow but certain decrease of from 843 to 776. If the white population tends thus to decrease, it is surely no one's fault but our own, and if

some other nationality gains possession, by numerical strength, of portions of our country, there is serious reflection upon us. Turning to the figures regarding the births among the Japanese, it is found that in 1916 there were 475 births and in 1919 there were 418. There is no increase to justify the panic stricken cry of alarm that is going up regarding the tremendous increase in the number of births of Japanese which will soon swamp the whole county. As far as the county, outside of the cities is concerned, there is little need of alarm. If the increase in numbers is the thing that causes anxiety, however, it should not be the Japanese that we should fear, but rather the Mexicans, for the records of the County Health Officer show that from 1916 to 1919 the births of Mexican children increased from 193 to 276. At that rate they would soon outstrip both the white and the Japanese races.

In connection with the Japanese birth rate, two points should be remembered. The first is that the great majority of the Japanese in this country at the present time are between the ages of 18 to 45, that is they are in the child-bearing period, while the races with which they are compared have a large number of old people and of children. Therefore, in a few years their rate of increase will begin to decline. The second fact is that after August, 1920, according to the promise of the Japanese Government, the coming to this country of "picture brides" will cease, which will result in lowering the Japanese birth rate.

There are certain forces operating in Los Angeles County, as there are in all parts of the country, which very materially hinder the assimilation of the Japanese. The first of these is ignorance—ignorance on the part of Americans of the Japanese people and of their traits and characteristics which make them an asset to our country, and ignorance on the part of Japanese of our customs and institutions. In making this study I have been surprised at the lack of real knowledge of a large portion of the people of Los Angeles County with regard to the Japanese. True, almost everyone has opinions which are rather decided, but most of these opinions have been gained from articles in the newspapers. The anti-Japanese forces are strongly organized in California and for that reason most of the stories that are passed about and most of the newspaper articles are opposed to the Japanese.

Opposed to these anti-Japanese forces are three institutions which are doing much to aid in the assimilation of the Japanese.

The first of these is our public school system. As has already been stated, this is the greatest force for the Americanization of the immigrant that exists in America. It not only educates the Japanese children in our methods, customs and institutions, but, through contact of the children of the two races they become acquainted and friendly with each other and thus the great enemy of assimilation, race prejudice, is defeated.

The second of these assimilative factors is the Japanese missions which are conducted by the Protestant Churches. In practically all the communities which have a large Japanese population these missions are found. The work is carried on in Los Angeles County principally by the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational denominations. Aside from the religious value, these institutions perform an invaluable service in raising the ideals and the lives of the people and in teaching them the true ideals of American life. The public schools do this to a great extent, but they reach chiefly the children. The missions on the other hand, reach also the adults.

The two agencies which have just been mentioned are conducted almost entirely by the Americans, but the third agency is controlled and operated entirely by the Japanese themselves. It is the Japanese Association of Los Angeles. This organization has a comprehensive program for the Americanization of the Japanese in Los Angeles County and the program is being worked successfully. Mr. J. Kasai, the Secretary of the Association, explained that their plan consisted mostly of education. He said that his people needed instruction in every subject that would help them become better citizens. The Association seeks to instruct them in farming, housing, sanitation, hygiene, citizenship, for the men; and dietetics, preparation of food, care of the home, hygiene, nursing, care of babies and children, for the women, and many other subjects which an American citizen should know. Their method of reaching the farmers is to hold meetings in each locality about twice a week. These meetings are addressed by the Secretary of the Association or one of his assistants and by some expert in the line to be discussed.

The writer mentioned to Mr. Kasai the fact that much of the trouble between the two races was due to the fact of the congestion of the Japanese in certain relatively small districts such as the Gardena or the San Gabriel districts and asked what the program of the Association was to relieve such conditions. He said that the

officers of the Association were discouraging any more Japanese from settling in Los Angeles County and were urging many of those already here to go to Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas and settle. If only a comparatively few at a time went to those places and those were careful not to congregate, the people of those states could slowly become acquainted with them and the shock of the meeting of the two races which was felt very severely in California would be eliminated. Also, the conditions in Los Angeles County would be relieved. If the program of this institution and of the other agencies that were mentioned can be carried through successfully, the problem of assimilation can be solved.

In conclusion, the following conditions have been found to exist among the Japanese in the agricultural districts of Los Angeles County:

1. The Japanese control through lease or ownership 41,000 acres of land out of 440,000 acres which are under cultivation.

2. The Japanese problem is caused by the fact that the Japanese have settled in certain limited localities where, at the present time, a large percentage of the land is held by the Japanese.

3. The Japanese in Los Angeles County have taken unproductive land and developed it to a high degree, as has been claimed for them, but only in a few instances.

4. The Japanese have bought land in the names of their children, but only to a very limited extent, 380 acres having been purchased by Japanese in this manner since 1913.

5. The most serious charge brought against the Japanese is that they are ruining the land. This occurs in the last year of the three years which they are allowed to lease the land.

6. The Japanese have gained a virtual monopoly in the business of truck farming because:

- a. They have a low standard of living.

- b. They work long hours and the women work in the fields, doing work for which the white farmers have to hire laborers.

- c. They are fitted through habit and through nature for the "squatting" operations.

- d. They are accustomed to intensive cultivation of the soil.

7. There are three possible courses open to Americans:

a. Allow the Japanese to monopolize the truck farming industry.

b. Legislate them out of business entirely.

c. Raise the standards of the Japanese, or Americanize them, so that competition can be possible between white and Japanese.

8. The standard of living of the Japanese is low, especially in the matter of housing and sanitation. The latter is important because the food supply of the residents of Los Angeles County can easily be contaminated and typhoid fever easily spread by means of vegetables. The cause of this low standard is mainly the fact that the Japanese cannot own the land and therefore cannot afford to build a house according to our standards.

9. The problem of the Japanese children in the public schools is being discussed and is important because in some districts, such as Gardena, in a few years the Japanese children will exceed the white children in numbers. The schools are the greatest Americanizing force and therefore the children need not be segregated according to nationalities.

10. The Japanese births have decreased in rural Los Angeles County from 31.2 per cent of the total in 1916 to 28.3 per cent in 1919.

11. The forces that prevent the assimilation of the Japanese are ignorance and race prejudice. A campaign of education is needed to overcome the ignorance of each race of the other. The congestion of the Japanese in certain districts should be relieved. This would tend to eliminate race prejudice.

12. The forces aiding assimilation are the public schools, the Protestant Missions, and the Japanese Association of Los Angeles.

Finally, I believe that the following statement by Theodore Roosevelt should be made the key note of our whole attitude towards the Japanese: "We must treat with justice and good-will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and

upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is, of course, peculiarly incumbent on every government official whether of the nation or of the several states."

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Sociological Monographs

- No. 1. "Legal Training for Social Workers," by Harry J. McClean, Sept., 1916. Pp. 16. Fifteen cents.
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- No. 3. "Causes of Truancy Among Girls," by Inez D. Dunham, March, 1917. Pp. 14. Fifteen cents.
- No. 4. "Leading Sociological Books Published in 1916," by Emory S. Bogardus, May, 1917. Pp. 20. Twenty cents.
- No. 5. "The Teaching of Sociology in High Schools," by Theron Freese, Sept., 1917. Pp. 16. Fifteen cents.
- No. 6. "Causes of Truancy Among Boys," by Ernest J. Lickley, Oct., 1917. Pp. 12. Fifteen cents.
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- No. 8. "Leading Sociological Books Published in 1917," by Emory S. Bogardus, May, 1918. Pp. 24. Twenty-five cents.
- No. 9. "Social Work as a Profession in Los Angeles," by Mary Chaffee, Oct., 1918. Pp. 12. Fifteen cents.
- No. 10. "Social Thought in American Fiction," (1910-1917), by Hazel Wilkinson, Dec., 1918. Pp. 24. Twenty-five cents.
- No. 11. "The Russians in Los Angeles," by Lillian Sokoloff, March, 1919. Pp. 16. Fifteen cents.
- No. 12. "Rural Community Life in the Haute Marne," by Ernest Bishop, May, 1919. Pp. 8. Ten cents.
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- No. 15. "Community Organization," by Clarence E. Rainwater, Feb., 1920. Pp. 24. Twenty-five cents.
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